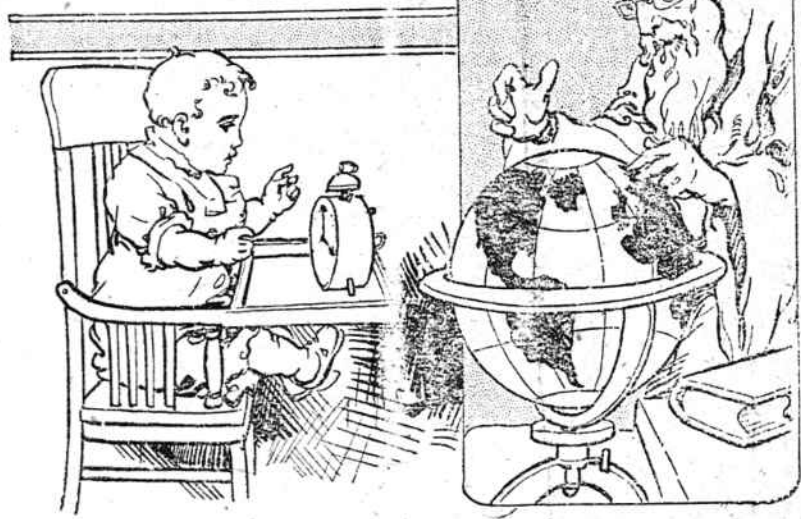




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LEAGUE ONLY CAN PREVENT NEW WAR

President Wilson Presents Treaty Of Peace to Senate

ONLY HOPE FOR MANKIND

Address Lasted 40 Minutes—Both Senators And Galleries Listened With Deepest Attention—Compromises Not Of Vital Nature.

Washington.—President Wilson laid before the Senate the peace treaty with Germany.

His address, which required 40 minutes for delivery, was devoted almost wholly to the League of Nations.

"American isolation," the President said, "ended 20 years ago at the close of the war with Spain. Fear of American motives now also had ended," he declared.

"There can be no question of our coming to be a world power," said Mr. Wilson. "The only question is whether we can refuse the moral leadership that is offered us, whether we shall accept or reject the confidence of the world."

"The war and the Peace Conference, in his opinion, the President said, had already answered that question, 'and nothing but our mistaken action can alter it.'"

After the end of the great war the President said, "every enlightened judgment demanded that at whatever cost of independent action every Government that took thought for its people or for justice or for order or freedom should lend itself to a new purpose and utterly destroy the old order of international politics."

Statesmen might see difficulties in accomplishing this purpose, the President continued, but the people could see none and could brook no denial. The League of Nations, he added, was "not merely an instrument to adjust and remedy old wrongs under a new treaty of peace; it was the only hope for mankind."

It had not been easy, the President said, "to graft the new order of ideas on the old, and some of the fruits of the grafting may, I fear, for a time be bitter."

"But, with very few exceptions," he added, "the men who sat with us at the peace table desired as sincerely as we did to get away from the bad influence, the illegitimate purpose, the demoralizing ambitions, the international counsels and the expedients out of which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung as a natural growth."

Accepted By Most Practical.

"The fact that the covenant of the league was the first substantive part of the treaty to be worked out and agreed upon," the President said, "while all else was in solution, helped to make the formulation of the rest easier."

Mr. Wilson said the agreement on the covenant had given the conferees a feeling that their work was to be permanent and that the most practical among them "were at last the most ready to refer to the League of Nations the superintendence of all interests which did not admit of immediate determination, of all administrative problems which were to require a continuing oversight."

"What had seemed a counsel of perfection," said the President, "had come to seem a plain counsel of necessity. The League of Nations was the practical statesman's hope of success in many of the most difficult things he was attempting."

"My services and all the information I possess," said Mr. Wilson, "will be at your disposal and at the disposal of your Committee on Foreign Relations at any time, either informally or in session, as you prefer; and I hope that you will not hesitate to make use of them."

American isolation, the President asserted, was ended 20 years ago when the war with Spain put the nation in partial control of Cuba and the Philippines.

"But we have not exploited them," he continued. "We have been their friends and have sought to serve them."

There can be no question of our ceasing to be a world power. The only question is whether we can refuse the moral leadership that is offered us, whether we shall accept or reject the confidence of the world.

Our Destiny Disclosed.

"The stage is set, the destiny disclosed. It has come about by no plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God, who has led us into this way. We cannot turn back. We can only go forward, with lifted eyes and freshened spirit, to follow the vision."

GRAIN PEST IN VIRGINIA.

Shipments From That And Other States May Be Barred.

Washington.—Appearance of plant diseases in the grain crops of Indiana, Illinois, Virginia, West Virginia and Georgia has resulted in the issuance of a call for a meeting at the Department of Agriculture to consider the advisability of prohibiting or restricting the movement of wheat, oats and other small grain from those states.

Alluding to the skepticism with which the plan for a league of nations first was received, the President said that as the peace negotiations proceeded it became apparent to all the delegates that such a concert was "a practical necessity," demanded by "all the peoples of the world." For the United States to reject it, he asserted, would "break the heart of the world." Pointing out that many minor compromises were necessary to secure the support of all the interested nations, he continued:

"The treaty, as a result, is not exactly what we would have written. It is probably not what any one of the national delegations would have written. But results were worked out which on the whole bear test. I think that it will be found that the compromises which were accepted as inevitable nowhere cut to the heart of any principle."

President Given Ovation.

President Wilson was given an ovation when he entered the Senate chamber and when he concluded the reading of his address, but he was not interrupted during the reading. Senators, diplomats and the crowded gallery following him closely.

After concluding his address the President formally presented the treaty to the Senate and the official copy was immediately referred to the Foreign Relations Committee and rushed to the printer in order that it might be in the Senators' hands in the shortest possible time. Fifty thousand copies of the treaty and the President's address were ordered printed by the Senate.

Confers With Senators.

After concluding his address the President went to his room near the Senate chamber, where he remained nearly an hour receiving Senators and Representatives and discussing the treaty with many of them. Reasons actuating the Peace Conference on many important subjects were said to have been disclosed by the President.

All Precedents Are Shattered.

The far-reaching proposals of the League covenant, praised on the one hand as signaling a new era of world brotherhood and condemned on the other as marking the end of nationalism, were submitted in appropriate setting at a session annulling many precedents of Senate procedure. It was the first time a President has presented a treaty in person, and the first time a message of presentation had been received with the Senate's doors open to the public.

BRITAIN TO RESTRICT ALIENS.

House Committee Votes To Limit Their Employment.

London.—Notwithstanding strong opposition by the Government, a House of Commons committee adopted by a vote of 15 to 12 a clause in the Alien bill restricting the employment of aliens in Great Britain. The Under Secretary of the Home Office had argued before the committee that inclusion of the clause in the bill would wreck the influence of the country in the empire.

E. N. HURLEY RESIGNS.

J. B. Payne May Succeed Shipping Board Head.

Washington.—President Wilson accepted the resignation of Edward N. Hurley as chairman of the Shipping Board, effective August 1. It is understood that Mr. Hurley will be succeeded by John Barton Payne, of Chicago, general counsel of the Railroad Administration, whose nomination as a member of the Shipping Board was sent to the Senate.

TORNADO'S TERRIBLE HAVOC.

Two Persons Killed, Many Hurt And Houses Destroyed.

Bradford, Pa.—Two persons were killed, many others suffered injuries and 25 houses were completely demolished by a tornado which swept a narrow path through Bradford. About fifty houses were damaged. One small dwelling was carried a quarter of a mile by the twister.

Russia's Latest Proposal.

Paris.—Prince Lvoff representative here of the all-Russian Government of Admiral Kolchak, has written to Premier Clemenceau, as president of the Peace Conference, proposing an international mandate for Constantinople, with Russia represented, and a Russian mandate for the Dardanelles.

Only German Propaganda.

Paris.—Reports received from German sources that American troops would occupy Upper Silesia were denied in American circles here. A member of the American peace delegation characterized the reports as "perfect rubbish."

Return Of Railroads.

Washington.—Chairman Cummins, of the Senate Commerce Commission announced the appointment of a subcommittee consisting of himself and Senators Poinsette, Washington, Kellogg, Minnesota, Republicans, and Robinson, Arkansas, and Pomerene, Ohio, Democrats, to consider and formulate legislation looking to the return of the railroads to private ownership. The subcommittee will begin work within a short time.

MEXICAN QUESTION COMING TO FRONT

President Holds Conference With Secretary Polk

HEAD OF NAVY VISITED

Stabilization Of Conditions In Mexico Attracts Attention At Peace Conference—Time For Action Seems At Hand.

Washington.—President Wilson made an unexpected call on Acting Secretary Polk at the State Department. The President carried with him a number of papers and it was understood that the Mexican question was among the first he wished to consider.

The President remained in earnest conversation with Mr. Polk for more than an hour. The under-secretary of state is to go to Paris to succeed Secretary Lansing on the American Peace delegation, and it was said that the President had acquainted him with the situation there. After leaving Mr. Polk's office the President walked down the corridor to the office of Secretary Daniels, where he went into conference with the head of the Navy Department. Many employees in the State, War and Navy building who were out for lunch applauded the President.

After remaining closeted with Secretary Daniels for half an hour Mr. Wilson returned to the White House. Confession by the Mexican Government of the property of the Scottish-American Oil Company, a British firm, with several American stockholders—the first actual concession under the Carranza decrees, which have been the subjects of protests from Great Britain, Holland, France and the United States—was reported to the State Department.

The property of the Scottish-American Oil Company, it is said, now was being operated by the Mexicans, who have brought in a 30,000 barrel oil well on the land. The British Government, it was learned, has taken up the matter of seizure with the Mexican Government through diplomatic channels, and has advised the company pending action to continue to fulfill its obligations under Mexican law.

The land on which the Scottish-American Company operated, according to company officials, was leased in 1910, conforming in every way with the law of Mexico.

Paris.—Dispatches from Washington printed in Paris indicating that the United States Government was about to interest itself more actively in the stabilization of conditions in Mexico attracted much interest on all sides in Peace Conference quarters.

Officially little was said for publication, but the sentiment among the representatives of European nations was apparently one of gratification that the prospects seemed better for improvement in the Mexican situation, temporarily thrust in the background by the war and the peace negotiations, but not wholly lost sight of in Europe nevertheless.

BIG DEMAND FOR LABOR.

All Of South Carolina's 50,000 Soldiers Given Work.

Washington.—Calls for labor continue to pour in on the War Department Bureau which is finding jobs for discharged soldiers. The State Highway Commissioner of Massachusetts, the Waukegan, Ill., Chamber of Commerce and the Pennsylvania State Highway Commission all asked for men to communicate with them directly.

Although South Carolina reports having given work to practically all her 50,000 discharged soldiers, the employment service at Columbia still asks for more.

FELL 700 FEET.

Lieut. Caldwell, Of British Royal Air Forces, Killed In Ohio.

Dayton, Ohio.—Lieutenant Frank S. Caldwell, 28, of Belfast, Ireland, member of the British Royal Air Forces, was killed at McCook Field in a 700-foot fall from an airplane. Lieutenant Caldwell, who came here to make a series of tests of parachutes used in connection with airplanes, during the afternoon made several successful descents. In his final flight the ropes attached to his body harness snapped under his weight before the envelope could open.

WILSON SIGNS BIG BILLS.

Washington.—President Wilson signed the District, Army, Navy and Deficiency Appropriation Bills, and joint resolution providing for the return of the wires of the country to private ownership.

HARDEN TO BE ENVOY.

Copenhagen.—Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft of Berlin, will probably be appointed German Ambassador at Washington as soon as diplomatic relations are restored, says the Fremdenblatt of Hamburg.

PRESIDENT WILSON BACK IN CAPITAL

Thousands Greet Him in New York and Washington

SPEAKS AT CARNEGIE HALL

Brilliant Scene In Harbor As The George Washington Steams In. Through A Lane Formed By Decorated Vessels.

New York.—President Wilson stepped from the gangplank of the transport George Washington, which brought him home from France, upon American soil on the Hamburg-American line pier at Hoboken at 3:22 P. M. He was preceded by Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson, who crossed with him, as well as by his two other daughters who had rushed aboard the ship to greet him.

There was a brilliant scene in the harbor when the President's ship entered. As the transport passed Fort Hancock the guns boomed a presidential salute, echoed 10 minutes later by Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth. The shrill whistles of harbor craft took up the din.

Washington.—President Wilson, returning to Washington at midnight after an absence of four months at the Paris Peace Conference, told a throng of many thousands Washington citizens who greeted him at the Union Station that he came home "confident that the people of the United States were for the league of nations." The welcome he received here, he said, was particularly pleasing, because it was "immediate assurance" of his feelings.

Despite the late hour of arrival due to delay in docking the Presidential transport George Washington at New York, a crowd estimated by Major Pullman, chief of police, and other officials at 100,000 greeted the President at the station. It included District of Columbia officials, members of Congress and representatives of the army and navy. Immediately after the welcoming ceremonies President and Mrs. Wilson went to the White House. As they passed down Pennsylvania avenue they were welcomed by thousands and a large throng greeted them in front of the White House.

New York.—Following is the complete text of the President's speech at Carnegie Hall:

Fellow Countrymen—I am not going to try to make you a real speech.

I am a bit alarmed to find how many speeches I have in my system undelivered, but they are all speeches that come from the mind, and I want to say to you this afternoon only a few words from the heart.

You have made me deeply happy by the generous welcome you have extended to me, but I do not believe that the welcome you extend to me is half as great as that which extends to you. Why, Jerseyman though I am, this is the first time I ever thought that Hoboken was beautiful.

I have really, though I have tried on the other side of the water to conceal it, been the most homesick man in the American Expeditionary Forces, and it is with feelings that it would be vain for me to try to express that I find myself in this beloved country again. I do not say that because I lack in admiration of other countries. There have been many things that softened my homesickness. One of the chief things that softened it was the very generous welcome that they extended to me as your representative on the other side of the water. And it was still more softened by the pride that I had in discovering that America had at last convinced the world of her true character. I was welcome because they had seen with their own eyes what America had done for the world. They deemed her selfish. They had deemed her devoted to material interests and they had seen her boys come across the water with a vision even more beautiful than that which they conceived when they had entertained dreams of liberty and peace.

Pride In The Army.

And then I had the added pride of finding out by personal observation the kind of men we had sent over. I had crossed the seas with the kind of men who had taken them over, without whom they could not have got to Europe, and then when I got there I saw that army of men, that army of clean men, that army of men devoted to the high interests of humanity, that army that one was glad to point out and say, "These are my fellow countrymen." It softens the homesickness a good deal to have so much of home along with you.

These boys were constantly reminding me of home. They did not walk the streets like anybody else. I do not mean that they walked the streets self-assertively. They did not. They walked the streets as if they knew that they belonged wherever free men lived, that they were welcome in the great republic of France and were comrades with the other armies that had helped to win the great battle.

Montenegro Protests.

Paris.—The Montenegrin government has addressed a new note to the Peace Conference, protesting against alleged excesses by Serbian troops in Montenegro. The note says that certain villages were attacked by a force of 5,000 Serbs, which were equipped with cannon, and houses were demolished and women and children killed.

To Prosecute Reds.

New York.—District Attorney Swann announced that he had impaneled an extraordinary grand jury and would ask Governor Smith to call a special term of the Supreme Court as the first steps in the prosecution of dangerous radicals as revealed by the inquiry of a joint legislative committee now in progress here.

to know the great sacrifice. Because it is a wonderful thing for this nation, hitherto isolated from the large affairs of the world, to win not only the universal confidence of the people of the world, but their universal affection, and that, and nothing less than that, is what has happened.

Whenever it was suggested that troops should be sent, and it was desired that troops of occupation should excite no prejudice, no uneasiness on the part of those to whom they were sent, the men who represented the other nations came to me and asked me to send American soldiers. They not only implied but they said that the presence of American soldiers would be known not to mean anything except friendly protection and assistance. Do you wonder that it made our hearts swell with pride to realize these things?

But while these things in some degree softened my homesickness, they made me all the more eager to get home where the rest of the folks live, to get home where the great dynamo of national energy was situated, to get home where the great purposes of national action were formed, and to be allowed to take part in the councils and in the action which were to be taken by this great nation, which from first to last has followed the vision of the men who set it up and created it.

We have had our eyes very close upon our tasks at times, but whenever we lifted them we were accustomed to lift them to a distant horizon. We were aware that all the peoples of the earth had turned their faces toward us as those who were friends of freedom and of right, and whenever we thought of national policy and of its relation upon the affairs of the world we knew we were under bonds to do the large thing and the right thing.

It is a privilege, therefore, beyond all computation for a man, whether in a great capacity or a small, to take part in the counsel and in the resolutions of a people like this.

I am afraid some people, some persons, do not understand that vision. They do not see it. They have looked too much upon the ground. They have thought too much of their neighbors. I have never had a moment's doubt as to where the heart and purpose of this people lay. When anyone on the other side of the water has raised the question, "Will America come in and help?" I have said, "Of course, America will come in and help." She cannot do anything else. She will not disappoint any high hope that has been formed of her. Least of all will she in this day of new-born liberty all over the world fail to extend her hand in support and assistance to those who have been made free.

Yokes Thrown Off.

I wonder if at this distance you have got any conception of the tragic intensity of the feeling of those peoples in Europe who have just had yokes thrown off of them. Have you reckoned up in your mind how many peoples, how many nations, were held unwillingly under the yoke of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, under the yoke of Turkey, under the yoke of Germany? These yokes have been thrown off.

These peoples breathe the air and look around to see a new day dawn about them, and whenever they think of what is going to fill that day with action they think of us.

They think first of the friends who through the long years have spoken for them, who were privileged to declare that they came into the way to release them, who said that they would not make peace upon any other terms than their liberty, and they have known that America's presence in the war and in the conference was the guarantee of the result.

The Governor has spoken of a great task ended. Yes, the formulation of the peace is ended, but it creates only a new task just begun.

I believe that if you will study the peace you will see that it is a just peace and a peace which, if it can be preserved, will save the world from unnecessary bloodshed. And now the great task is to preserve it. I have come back with my heart full of enthusiasm for throwing everything that I can, by way of influence or action, in with you to see that the peace is preserved; that when the long reckoning comes men may look back upon this generation of America and say: "They were true to the vision which they saw at their birth."

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